

THE HAMILTON TIMES

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

I.E. WAR SITUATION.

At this writing there is still no news of the fate of Gen. Tormans's little force at Cut-Azmar in Mesopotamia, nor of the whereabouts of the relieving party that is struggling towards them. It is known that both forces have superior numbers to contend with, and considerable anxiety is manifested regarding their fate. The movements of Grand Duke Nicholas have been shrouded in mystery. Now it is said that he is fighting in the Caucasus, north of Lake Van, and that there is a possibility of his joining forces with the British troops in Mesopotamia.

The Austrians are now in possession of Cottino, the capital of Montenegro, King Nicholas agreeing to an armistice preparatory to some kind of peace terms being made. By this Montenegro will be spared the fate of Serbia. The abdication of King Nicholas puts him in line with King Fejer and in some respects with the Kaiser. Although the latter still holds a portion of his kingdom.

The Teutonic armies have not yet attempted an attack on Saloniki. No doubt they realize that failure here would mean failure of the entire war. It is expected that the Allies will delay for their reception when they do make the attack. There is one thing about the situation, no enveloping movement of the possibility of the Allies have the sea at their back, and the mountainous nature of the country towards the east especially should greatly help the defense.

Vienna reports that the Rumanians have resumed efforts to attack, and making five separate attacks. All of which, it is said, were repulsed. So far little news has come from the west front. The Germans may have not enough last Saturday and Sunday to keep them quiet for the moment. The British are trying off Calais and a mishap yesterday, when one of the cruisers was torpedoed by a French submarine. Britain has received further evidence of the possibility of the Allies being able to beat Germany at all hazards. George Clemenceau adds his words of confidence and determination to those of the Czar.

Great Britain has decided to put the blockade on Germany, and the blockade will be tightened, and every imaginable loophole will be closed. A remarkable article has appeared in this issue of the London Spectator, written by the editor. It states that the nations, especially the United States, warning that Britain intends to completely isolate Germany from the rest of the world, if that be possible. It says:

Germany is a beleaguered nation, and we are the beleaguers. That is the long and the short of the matter. To imagine that we are going to raise the siege or maintain it as a blood-bath between the forces of the blockade and the forces of the blockade is utterly to mislead the character of the British people. They are no more going to surrender to a vendetta of this kind than the Government of the United States would have surrendered to it during the Civil War.

Nations and we will suffer from this right blockade, but it is the fortune of war. Britain is fighting for her life, and she must make use of her full power to crush her adversary. The blockade is a necessary condition, that national safety must be achieved without consideration for the niceties that might be considered in time of peace.

In reply to a request of the Polish National Alliance to allow footlocks to reach Poland, Premier Asquith states that as things are at present the most food that is sent into Poland, is sent there by the German to steal from the people.

Cardinal Mercier has arrived at Rome on a visit to the Pope. He received a warm welcome from the Italian. In reply to a question as to the duration of the war, he said, "Long yet. Perhaps this time next year."

A SPENDTHRIFT D. P. RIMENT.

Our Finances Minister has repeatedly told the people that they must conserve, economize and produce if Canada is to do its share in the war, and that in some time keep out of the bankruptcy corner. When he preaches such doctrine to the people we must imagine that he would practice what he preached to the people. The Government of the country to conserve and economize. But we are sorry to say that there is little evidence of any attempt on the part of the Government to save money. We have already paid out in cash on war accounts \$145,000,000. Canada increased its debt last year by nearly \$180,000,000. In view of this it would be natural to think that the Government would save money. But it seems not. The annual report of the Public Works Department shows that the expenditure here during the past year was almost twice what it was in

the last year of the Liberal Government. Here are a few figures that give an idea of the rate at which the expenditure is growing in that department. The following figures are contained in the report regarding the expenditures for the years mentioned: 1910-11, \$1,897,000; 1911-12, \$1,928,000; 1912-13, \$1,944,000; 1913-14, \$2,191,000; 1914-15, \$2,028,000.

There was evidently no attempt to reduce the expenditure last year, notwithstanding that the Government was borrowing money wherever it was its own business. The Hon. Mr. Borden, who is in charge of the Post-office, custom houses, etc., were built where they were not needed, and the department became overburdened by reason of an unreasonable increase in the number of employees. The public is willing to bear their share of financing the war, but they object to submit to war taxes when the money is being spent for other purposes, caused by wasteful extravagance.

WAR AFTER THE WAR.

The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the British Empire, in the Imperial Parliament the other evening outlined the Government's policy of commercial war towards Germany after the close of the war. The speaker fears such a war is shown by the Hon. Mr. Runciman, managing director of the Hamburg-American Navigation Company. He says, speaking of peace terms: "They must also devise some kind of assurance that the bloody war will not be followed by an economic war, which would separate the nations still further from one another. Hence the demand for the freedom of the seas once more comes into prominence."

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Make one of the 500,000 men in heat.

It was neither a mine nor a submarine that killed the steam American in Mexico.

It may not be possible to starve Germany, but Britain proposes to put her on short rations.

The Kaiser will be pleased to hear that his royal cousin, the Czar, proposes to fight to a finish.

We do not know how long the war will last. But every day that passes brings it so much nearer the end.

It is Britain would rather have our men in her factories than in her trenches all she has to do is to let us know.

Von Papen's captured papers show that he was the straw boss of the dynamiters. What position did Bernstein hold?

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IN A PIANO

In a piano, perfect and indestructible tonal quality has been the goal towards which manufacturers have striven since the passing of the harpsichord. In the

Heintzman & Co.

Art Piano

this goal has been attained.

It is a piano with a tone exquisite, rhythmic, the essence of delight to the senses, and a tone which will always live because it is protected by ingenious construction against the ravages of time. It is



The World's Best Piano

HEINTZMAN HALL,
King and John Streets,
Hamilton.

J. K. OSBORNE GONE TO REST

Was One of the Builders of the
Massey-Harris Firm.

A Beamsville Boy and Fenian Raid
Veteran.

Toronto, Jan. 15.—In the death at Bournemouth, England, yesterday of Mr. James Kerr Osborne, one who was long a prominent figure in the business and social life of Toronto has been removed. The cable announcement of the death contained a few particulars, but the summons was sudden, as Mr. Osborne had not been ill, although of late he had developed alarming heart symptoms. The late Mr. Osborne was a true Canadian and an ardent imperialist. Himself a member of the active militia in his early days, he was his expressed desire that his sons should do their "bit" for the empire with the need came. One boy gave his life for the empire in South Africa, a second is a prisoner in Germany after being wounded at the Battle of St. Julien, and a third, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Osborne, is on the headquarters staff at the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

James Kerr Osborne was born in Beamsville, Ont., July 27th, 1843, of Scotch parentage, his father, the late Mr. B. Osborne, and another having both come from Ayrshire. His boyhood was spent in Beamsville until he was 15 years of age, when he returned to Scotland to school. On his return to Canada he matriculated at Toronto University, but subsequently decided on a business career.

After some years spent in mercantile business in Beamsville he joined in the foundation of A. Harris, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of agricultural implements at Brantford. From 1882 Mr. Osborne was Vice-President of the company, and when in 1903 it was merged with the Massey Manufacturing Company, he became Vice-President of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited. This position he held until recently, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Osborne was a resident of Brantford for twenty years, and during that time was president of the Brantford Board of Trade and a director of the Brantford Savings and Loan Society. He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute. On his departure to take up his residence in England he was tendered a banquet and address by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Osborne had lived in Toronto for some time during that time he had occupied many important positions, having been president of the Varsity Pique Company, and a director of the Imperial Bank, North American Life Assurance Company, Western Assurance Company, and the Canadian Landed and National Investment Company. He was also for some years a director of the Bank of Montreal and Ontario Navigation Company.

Mr. Osborne was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of late Mr. J. S. Henry of Beamsville. There were four sons of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy. His eldest son, John Woodruff, graduated from the Royal Military College in 1886, received a commission from the Scotch Rifles, went with his regiment to South Africa, and was killed in action on January 24th, 1900, in the assault on Spion Kop. His second son is Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Osborne, who is in the headquarters staff of the 2nd division. The remaining son is Major J. Ewart Osborne, 48th Highlanders, and his overseas service was wound up and ended prisoner at the Battle of St. Julien.

Mr. Osborne married Miss Isabel Blanche Killmaster, youngest daughter of the late B. Killmaster, of Port Huron. There are two children of this marriage, one daughter, Margaret, and one son, John. For some years Mr. Osborne had lived in Hinton Pines, Beamsville, England, where Mrs. Osborne and her children now are.

Mr. Osborne was a President of the Hamilton Club, a member of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, and a member of the Hamilton Athletic Club. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, and a member of the Hamilton Athletic Club. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, and a member of the Hamilton Athletic Club.

You'll See Those Pimples Vanish

It's Just a Matter of a Few Days
With Stuart's Cold Cream Wafers.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE
The correct and best blood purifier known to science is Cold Cream Sulphide. This great cleanser is contained in proper quantities in wafers and tablets, and is the reason why all blood troubles and skin blemishes rapidly disappear after their use.

It's Wonderful How Stuart's Cold Cream Wafers Clear Up the Complexion!
An unsightly and pimply face due to impure blood is a repulsive sight. Every first-class druggist in this country has a supply of these wafers, which are pleasant to take, harmless, and may be obtained for a trial package of Stuart's Cold Cream Wafers.

Free Trial Coupon
P. A. Stuart, Co., 320 Stuart
Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Send me
at once, by return of mail, a free
trial package of Stuart's Cold Cream
Wafers.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... Prov.....

The Issue of Prohibition Was Decided June, 1914

It is only 18 months since the Provincial elections of June, 1914, showed conclusively that the majority of the voters were opposed to the policy of the Liberal Party and wished to retain the license system.

Now the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, claiming to be a non-partisan organization, announces its purpose of having Total Prohibition by July of this year—
notwithstanding the expressed will of the people.

It proposes to accomplish this by circulating petitions among non-voters and among those of the voters who are not already debarrd from expressing their view because they are away fighting for liberty.

Would the Soldiers Sign Such a Petition?

Imagine if such a petition were circulated among the men in our training camps. Do you think for one moment that, having made the supreme sacrifice to ensure our liberties, they would uphold this measure designed to make Abstinence compulsory?

The Committee of One Hundred knows that these men would never countenance its propaganda, and so proposes to obtain a catch verdict while the fighting men are out of the way.

The Governing Bodies of the Empire Seek Unity at All Costs--The Prohibition Issue Brings Factional Warfare

Every effort of our people is being bent at this time to the one great object—winning the War. To this end, it has been resolved to hold no elections, to lay aside all minor issues, to unite opposing factions—to repulse the common enemy.

And this is the time The Committee of One Hundred Chooses to bring forward prohibition plans, to foster political strife, to set friend against friend and break down the ties that bind parties.

Had there been a Dominion election it was resolved that the soldiers, whether at home or abroad, would be given the opportunity to vote. There was to be no attempt to change the policy of the country without these men who are fighting for us voicing their wishes.

No Such Drastic Step Should be Taken Without Reference to Our Fighters

It is grossly unfair to the thousands who have already gone to War, and to the other thousands who will have gone before the Committee of One Hundred present their petitions, to sign away the liberty of the individual. The very fact of taking the King's uniform proves a man's highest regard for the principles of liberty, and there can be no doubt that compulsory abstinence is diametrically opposed to the principles for which they have shown themselves willing to die.

Remember:

Remember the result of
the election of
June, 1914.

Remember that the intro-
duction of the
liquor question is deadly to that
unity necessary to win the war.

Remember you are a ques-
tionnaire of the
liberties of our boys abroad.

Remember that people
cannot be
legislated into sobriety, and that
prohibition only turns the sale of
intoxicants out of the licensed
channels into illegal hands.

Remember all that has
been done and
will be done by the Ontario Li-
censed Commission in the reduction
of the number of licenses and
the hours of sale.

KING'S GIFT TO MIKADO.

Tokio, Dec. 11.—(Correspondence.)—King George's coronation gift to Emperor Yoshihito is a beautiful bay horse, which arrived a few days ago at the Imperial stables from India. The horse is named, by Hippodrome, out of Royal Hampton. Some of the best English racing blood runs in his veins and as a three-year-old he himself won a race at Lancaster. Taken to India for racing, he was purchased at a high price by the Indian Government for stud purposes.

THINK Before YOU Sign

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO.

Honorary Colonels Are Needed at the Front

(BY GADSBY)

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The opinion is freely expressed here that if the Government experiences any difficulty in raising the five hundred thousand men now set as the limit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, there might be a little intelligent compulsion and that it ought to begin at the top.

It is notorious that there are slackers even in the militia. Departmental officials who would be of far more use to their country at the front. Some of these are, pink-flashed fellows, make a bluff at transatlantic industry, but the biggest part of their job is after hours, hitting high balls at the Hudson Club. The only active services these fellows ever saw was the active service they got their friends to do for them when they were landing the jobs which they comber to this day. Almost any member of Parliament can name you half a dozen of these

convenient to fade away into the reserve, then all the other colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and commissioned officers who are all the glory they could out of the King's uniform in Canada. They have dropped out of sight now the war started. These fine prancing fellows should be given another chance to come forward and show their mettle. If they don't come they can be dropped. If the proof does not work they can be permanently disgraced by removing their names from the militia list.

Another class of colonel who needs a little crowding is the one who stays at home and confines his active service to the activity with which he accepts shell contracts. This valiant effort simply has to be in the shell game, but not necessarily at a risk to himself. His business is to make shells and overcharge for them, not to discharge them at the enemy. He is rather numerous in Canada just now, and any scheme of enlistment which overlooks him falls considerably short of what a complete enlistment scheme should be. It is a safe guess that there are in Canada at the moment enough money-collecting, churning, padding, and other kind of men to form an army division. Of course there are not enough commands to go around, but that need not prevent them going to private and doing a man's work in the trenches.

Another busy kind of colonel these

days is the organizing colonel—who does valuable work for the Empire by recruiting and re-recruiting his depleted battalions. We know some fine young colonels who have been at this job ever since the war started. Their friends expected them to march away to Europe with every new draft on their regiment—but no. Their ability as organizers was too valuable to be wasted at the front—they admitted it themselves—and here they stood. One colonel we know has seen his regiment march away full strength three times and has manfully resisted the temptation to go with it for eighteen months. The other day he got word from Ottawa that he would take the next draft over himself, an honor which he received with mixed feelings. Many of our gallant officers are like that. They prefer over-sea service in Canada to overseas service in Flanders.

After all the colonels have been drummed up, including the political colonels, who lead their regiments as far as Shoreville Camp and urge the votes to God from there—after all the colonels have been corralled, the next prominent body of citizens round up will be the Urgers. Urging has become quite a profession in Canada these days. It is even more popular than fighting. On a reasonable estimate, fully one quarter of the population is engaged in urging the other three-quarters to go to the front and do its duty by King and country, and "send you now." The farther an urger

is on the short side of 45 the harder he urges the other fellow to go. Many fine healthy urgers, sound as a dollar, teeth good, eyesight perfect, no home ties in particular, are doing tremendous work along this line. They are well between 18 and 45, but they have given up all chances of distinction at the front for this exhausting but necessary duty at home. In fact, we have some of the greatest little urgers in the business, thousands of 'em. The militia Department can acquire merit by passing them along to where the training is bricker and more portious. No doubt they will make wonderful fighters. Because it is inconceivable that persons who are so keen on sending other people to the front should not behave gloriously when they get there themselves.

H. F. G.

ENGINEERS' ORDERS.

First Field Troop, Canadian Engineers.
Parade 125—The troop and inspection section will parade in uniform at 8 o'clock, Monday, Jan. 17.
Orders: sergeant for week, Corp. Nair: next for duty, Corp. Cook.
R. L. Dryden, C.E.C.

"DASH AWAY AND SPEND THE MONEY"

And Canadian Public Works Department is Evidently Taking a Friend's Advice.

GREAT INCREASE

Outlay Almost Tripled Since Last Year of Liberal Rule, Report Proves.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Further reasons for the necessity last session of the imposition of extra "war taxes" by the Minister of Finance are provided in the annual report of the Public Works Department for the fiscal year 1914-15, just brought down in Parliament. The outstanding feature of the report is the enormous expenditure of the department, as compared with the year 1913-14, the last year of Liberal rule. The total expenditure for the department for the year was \$22,252,216.

In order that some appreciation may be gained of the startling increase in the expenditures of this department since the Liberal government came to power, it is necessary only to look at the following figures contained in the report regarding the expenditures for the years mentioned: 1910-11, \$11,807,056; 1911-12, \$12,282,660; 1912-13, \$15,544,252; 1913-14, \$27,991,326; 1914-15, \$22,252,216.

It will be seen from the above figures that the expenditures in the department have nearly tripled during the five years. It was to have been expected, however, that with the outbreak of the war, and in view of the tremendous commitments necessary from Canada's participation therein, the Minister of Public Works would have cut down his expenditures very considerably. But instead he went right ahead and exceeded the previous year's expenditure by more than a million dollars, though the expenditure for the preceding year had set a record never before equaled or surpassed in the annals of the Dominion for lavish spending.

The increase in the expenditures of this department alone during the past four years is greater than the aggregate of the proceeds from the excise "war taxes" for the first nine months of their collection.

PROMISE OF REPENTANCE. According to the report, a promise of repentance was held out for the present fiscal year. "The aggregate expenditure of the department," it says, "should next year show a marked decrease, as in September, 1915, shortly after the outbreak of the European war, it was decided to curtail every way reasonably possible the expenditures on public works, in order that the resources of the country might be conserved to meet the exceptional and unprecedented demands of the war."

Just how far these resources are being conserved by the Public Works Department may be gathered from the fact that during the first nine months of the fiscal year the net retrenchment in the department amounts to about three million dollars, and this includes the capital expenditure on railways and canals, which are grouped with public works in the financial statement of the Dominion. In other words, not even a retrenchment of the order of magnitude of the "war" will serve to bring about anything but an insignificant and unimportant retrenchment in the Public Works Department.

It is to be noted that public works do not include the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals, the Quebec and Halifax terminals, nor any of the other important works which of necessity must be pushed to completion. Most of the works mentioned come under the Department of Railways and Canals. Public works include harbor and river works, dredging, plant, slides and booms, roads and bridges, telegraphs and public buildings.

HUGE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OUTLAY. Harbor and river works (not including the Hudson Bay, etc.) account for ten and a half millions of the expenditures for the fiscal year mentioned; dredging plant accounts for something over five millions, and public buildings account for no less than \$11,048,000. It is interesting to note the policy of the Minister of Public Works to dot the country with public buildings, without regard to the population of the places at which they are erected, or the revenue which they earned, has resulted in an expenditure for public buildings alone as great as the expenditure for public works during the year 1910-11.

More than 101 public buildings were erected last year, and the cost of these buildings, including the expense of keeping a caretaker or a janitor, exceeds very largely the revenue from postal or customs duties earned at the point in question. And the money spent in such manner for work which is not to be done to the Dominion.

BRITAIN AT THE YEAR END.

(New York Tribune.)

For every British soldier coming of the end of 1915 must be a genuine relief. In more than a century there has been no such period in British history, on such a scale of defeat, disappointment, of great sacrifices and tremendous effort, which have outwardly brought so little of reward. What has happened to the British is not to be mistaken by Americans who remember or know their civil war history. After the first few months of surprise and bewilderment the North settled down to the great work of making armistice, providing all that was lacking for the conduct of a great war. Men, money, the best of brains and of hearts in our country were dedicated to the task. By the time the civil war was a year old the North had splendid armies, made up of the bravest and best in the population. Yet who can forget the bitter defeat that followed? Who can fail to recall the blinding of British soldiers—the disasters of the Peninsula, and Second Bull Run, the loss of the chance at Antietam, the shambles of Fredericksburg, the disappointment of Chancellorsville, all of which came after the North had an army and the men of the loyal states had gone out to the field by the hundred thousands?

The price that was paid for the national defense and of maintaining the British Empire, was not in a month or a year, the neglect, the neglect, the neglect of a decade. But there is nothing to be gained by the North that comes when a nation has done its best, when it has made the supreme sacrifice, and for this there are only the sterile response of defeat and over growing casualty lists.

That from February to December the toll of British loss and the record of British defeat and failure have grown steadily; incompetent commanders, incompetent preparations, follies of selfish politicians and mistakes of eager but ignorant patriots have continued. From Neve Chapelle to the Dardanellesiasco the British have known the deepest humiliation and suffered from that depression which must have come when the steady martyrdom of the bravest and truest sons of the nation seems all in vain.

Yet, if there be any word of encouragement which Americans, to whom British fortunes and British success have a real meaning, can take to the nation which shares their speech and tradition, it must be to repeat the history of the great experiment of the North, that all the disappointments, defeats and temporary failures in the war have been the result of the fact that the same cause that underlies present British failure and in the North is the same to the cause for which the North fought.

For three years of our great conflict, the North has been the victor of war were with the South. For three years no sacrifice, no courage, no devotion of the men of the North seemed of real avail. Yet at last, when discipline, training and leaders had come, there was an end to defeat and a reward for all the striving; for our country was saved, and our work for democracy continued.

There is every outward sign that the time is at hand when our great reward will come. The British, like the Americans, have never been deceived of allied success in the great war. The British, like the Americans, have never been deceived of allied success in the great war. The British, like the Americans, have never been deceived of allied success in the great war.

Out of this terrible furnace of war, the general and the soldier, the man who was done by those who belonged to the American Revolution, the man who was done by those who belonged to the American Revolution, the man who was done by those who belonged to the American Revolution.

The years since the Civil war have changed the character of our population, and the character of our population, and the character of our population, and the character of our population, and the character of our population.

Eminent Scientists

are against alcohol. They have discovered that alcohol is a life destroyer.

"Alcohol causes chronic diseases of the heart, liver, stomach and kidneys, increases the death rate from pneumonia and lessens natural immunity from infectious diseases."—Weekly Bulletin, New York City, Dept. of Health, June 19th, 1915.

Moderate Drinkers

Life insurance men declare that MODERATE drinkers shorten life on an average from 10 to 15 years by their occasional alcoholic drink.

The attitude of life insurance to alcohol is especially significant because there is no phase of business so scientifically accurate.—Outlook, June 30th, 1915.

English Doctors

say to the troops —

Alcohol slows the power to see signals. Alcohol confuses prompt judgment. Alcohol spoils accurate shooting.

Become total abstainers.

The above is taken from a poster issued by English physicians.

The Red Cross

nurse says to you —

"Alcohol, by lowering resistance, nine times out of ten, makes it just so much harder for the patient to recover."

"Careful, therefore, how you use it as a medicine."

The New War Against Alcohol

THE new non-partisan movement for a DRY Ontario—the New War against alcohol—is under the direction of a body of able, powerful and determined men. Financiers, business men, lawyers, physicians, politicians of both parties, leading men in various walks of life, have joined hands to work for the common good.

Moderate Drinkers

are urged to co-operate in this new movement. There are thousands of men who use liquor moderately, and who must realize that in times like these they should sacrifice something for the common good. When patriots are giving their lives for the Empire surely moderate drinkers will be glad to help save the money now spent in alcohol. If moderate drinkers will think seriously they must realize that Ontario cannot afford the colossal expenditure of upwards of \$30,000,000 yearly for alcoholic beverages. Common sense and sound business demand that this appalling waste of money for alcohol should be saved for the Empire's and Ontario's more vital needs.

Lloyd George has stated that the "silver bullet" has been instrumental in winning other wars for Great Britain,

and that the last 100,000,000 pounds sterling might prove the deciding factor in this war.

Lloyd George also said that the Empire was fighting Germany, Austria and drink, and so far as he could see the greatest of these three deadly foes was drink.

Lloyd George is one of the Empire's foremost leaders. He speaks with authority. His placing of "drink" as the

Empire's Most Deadly

foe should be sufficient to enlist every patriotic moderate drinker with the forces that the Committee of One Hundred is mobilizing to secure prohibition in Ontario.

Petitions to the Provincial Government for prohibition in Ontario will be circulated in the near future. They will ask that the Government bring down a Bill for the Prohibition of the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors for beverage purposes, up to the limits of powers of the Legislature, such Bill to become law—(a) When enacted by the Legislature, or in the alternative, (b) upon submission to the electors and upon receiving the approval of a majority of the electors voting thereon.

Every voter will be given the opportunity to sign. Failure to sign means that you line up on the side of alcohol—the Empire's most deadly foe. In the present crisis what man's conscience will permit him to do that?

Citizens' Committee of One Hundred

R. P. CLEMENT, Sec'y.

G. A. Warburton, Chairman of Executive Committee

FRANK KENT, Member, Treasurer.

JAMES HALL, Toronto, Vice-Chairman.

C. P. R. Building, Toronto.

Telephone Main 2246

NEWTON WITKIN, General Secretary.

GOOD ROADS

Great Congress to be held in Montreal in March.

ful of the great service that the British Empire has rendered to the world, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world.

Other British who sympathized with the cause of the British Empire, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world.

Yet in their own way of struggle and disappointment they will do the work of the British Empire, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world.

Canadians have moved to France in charge of Major Lester and Captain Long, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world, and the service that the British Empire has rendered to the world.

GOV'T FARMS

Provincial Institution Lands Yield 770,000 Crops.

Statistics compiled by Mr. Geo. A. McNamee, Secretary-Treasurer of the Third Annual Canada and International Good Roads Congress, to be held at Schreiber Park, Montreal, March 6th to 10th inclusive, show that at least 100,000,000 will be under appropriation this year for the construction or improvement of roads throughout Canada. Of this sum, \$5,000,000 is mentioned as the share of the Province of Quebec, a section of Canada, which a few years ago was known as the most backward of all in the matter of roads, but which has been making enormous strides since 1910. With no large sum to be expended, and with every consideration demanding that it be held out in a manner, which will give the most efficient and permanent results, the importance of this year's Congress is at once apparent, as it will bring together the various members of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, departmental officers, and members of municipal bodies and their engineering officials, road contractors and practical workmen, representatives of

agricultural societies, transportation and engineering associations, and many others who have an expert knowledge of an actual experience in the planning or making of modern highways. Many will be able to contribute to the common fund of knowledge, and all can learn from the successes or failures of their fellow workers. The Congress will be a most welcome occasion to discuss what courses to pursue and what mistakes to avoid. Thirty thousand invitations will be sent out at the end of January, and 5,000 is a moderate estimate of the tentative attendance. Governmental sympathy and participation is already assured. One of the indications of this being the action of the Dominion Department of Customs in granting free entry to road-making machinery and accessories intended for display in the annual exhibition which will form part of an important adjunct to the Congress, the exhibition being held in the same building in which the business sessions take place.

PREFERS PLANT TO TRENCHES. Windsor, Ont. Jan. 14.—Henry de la Roche, a French Canadian, has been named as a speaker at the annual meeting of the Good Roads Congress, to be held at Schreiber Park, Montreal, March 6th to 10th inclusive. He is a French Canadian, and has been named as a speaker at the annual meeting of the Good Roads Congress, to be held at Schreiber Park, Montreal, March 6th to 10th inclusive.

GOV'T FARMS

Provincial Institution Lands Yield 770,000 Crops.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—From inquiries made at the Farm Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department, it was learned that the value of crops from the farms at ten institutions amounted to over \$700,000 during the year. While there was a falling off in the yield in some of the crops, this was more than made up for in others and an improvement was recorded on the whole. Some remarkable results were obtained. A field of corn at Wilby of almost 12 acres produced 120 tons of coal. Three years ago this field was covered with water, but since the better use has been made of it, and recourse to the draining has brought about the result mentioned. The draining was also successfully applied to a field at Brockville which had been lying waste and was a very large swamp land. In this was produced on 24 acres, 200 tons of six acres, an old mill pond, also at Brockville, produced 250 bushels of oats.

The crops from Brockville, Kingston, Wilby, Mimico, Guelph, Woodstock, and other places, were in the aggregate as follows: Oats (225 acres), 14,310 bushels; mixed grain (225 acres), 11,360 bushels; barley (70 acres), 3,678 bushels; hay (421 acres), 970 tons; wheat (35 acres), 873 bushels; buckwheat (7 acres), 162 bushels; flaxseed (7 acres), 158 bushels; potatoes (177 acres), 19,000 bushels; corn for ensilage (205 acres), 1,231 tons; drilled corn (13 acres), 700 bushels; turnips (30 acres), 12,600 bushels; turnips (30 acres), 12,600 bushels; mangolds (48 acres), 46,971 bushels; beans (13 acres), 120 bushels.

JUST A HARMLESS BOY. New York, Jan. 14.—The San Francisco Police Department has received information from a reliable source that a young man, who was arrested for a crime, was a harmless boy, and was not even a threat to the community.

WONT VISIT ROYAL BROTHER. Paris, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the Paris Press from London, stating that the Queen of Greece is thinking of visiting the British Empire, and that she will be accompanied by her husband, King George.

GARTHOPE'S MAJORITY CUT. London, Jan. 14.—The San Francisco Police Department has received information from a reliable source that a young man, who was arrested for a crime, was a harmless boy, and was not even a threat to the community.

YOUNG FELLOWS WHO STAY HOME

...is believed to be a well artfully
cast by the Central Powers and their
outsman all to cover intensive pre-
better. Mr. Hughes' many friends
hope he will soon be able to be about
again.

1870

100

BY :
SOUTH[illegible]



WATCHDOGS OF BRITAIN AS VIEWED BY DUTCHMAN

Tribute Paid by an Amsterdam Gentleman and What He Thinks of Von Tirpitz—As Bold as a Rock of Platinum—De-Test Unmistakable

Once when all was peaceful and Germany's future was not threatened on land or water, Field Marshal Von Moltke stood on the roof of St. Peter's Cathedral and cast his eye over the world's mightiest city and exclaimed: "What a city to sack!"

If Admiral Von Tirpitz (writes Mr. J. C. Van der Veer, the London correspondent of the Amsterdam newspaper, Der Telegraaf) had been our companion as he, on board a destroyer, steamed through part of the British fleet, he would certainly have cried out: "What a fleet of ships to sink!"

But now the opportunity to send the whole of the British fleet to the bottom, according to German Sea-planes, is at hand. The whole business to the sharks. This war will have destroyed Herr Seeliger, for in practice Zeppelins appear only to be able to kill women and children. Von Tirpitz has never met or its satellites, nor had a German vessel of any kind or importance been seen outside their immediate limits since the beginning of 1916, when they paid so heavily for their temerity.

The one thought which pervades through all the British heads is a hope to meet the enemy again. The one thought which pervades through the German's head is a hope to avoid meeting the enemy again. The time has yet to come when the British navy has been severely defeated on the sea. One thing is certain, Von Tirpitz and his men skulking in the Kiel canal will never be the ones to start a German attack on the sea and she knows it.

And she is defeated on land—and she knows that also.

Varied Career That Of Winston Churchill

Politician, Journalist and Soldier Form Versatile Occupation of Descendant of the Marlboroughs

It was typical of the restless energy of Mr. Winston Churchill that he should have thrown up his commission as Colonel of the 6th Buffs, and become the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which carries with it a salary of \$150,000 a year, before he was even twenty years of age.

His father, Lord Randolph Churchill, was a major and second in command of his regiment, has already had a distinguished career in the front.

Thus he returns to his first love—the army—without ever having been in the front line, and consequently in Class 4—the last class to be called up under Lord Kitchener's scheme—has gone to fight in France, where, no doubt, he will soon be heard of again.

Mr. Churchill, who is a major and second in command of his regiment, has already had a distinguished career in the front.

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As a boy, Mr. Churchill was fond of military study. His chief recreation in his Harrow days was fencing—winning the school's championship and passing from Harrow to Sandhurst he entered the 4th Hussars, a cavalry regiment, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1894. He was then sent to the Sudan campaign, being attached to the 2nd Battalion, and took part in the famous charge at the Battle of Omdurman.

Escaped From Boer

It was during the South African war, when he transferred to the 2nd African Light Horse as a lieutenant and acting as a correspondent.

Mr. Churchill gained particular military distinction. He went out to South Africa in 1899, and was with the 2nd African Light Horse as a lieutenant and acting as a correspondent.

Mr. Churchill gained particular military distinction. He went out to South Africa in 1899, and was with the 2nd African Light Horse as a lieutenant and acting as a correspondent.

MUNITION FACTS IN MOTHERLAND

As Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George is the greatest employer of labor in the world. He controls 1,679 munition factories, employing a million workpeople.

The whole munition area, mapped in eleven munition areas, seven in England and Wales, two in Scotland, and two in Ireland. The areas are subdivided into a varying number of districts, and each district has a local board of management, acting under the Ministry of Munitions.

The boards are constituted to have drastic powers for taking the labor, engineering equipment, and factories in their areas. At the Ministry of Munitions is an official for each local area.

At one factory in Birmingham 1,000,000 rifle cartridges are turned out every week. Of the 7,000 employees at the factory, over 4,000 are women, each earning from \$2 to \$15 and more a week.

In the Leeds area there was not a single munition factory at the beginning of the war. Now there are 600. The National Shell Factories, as they turn out thousands of shells a day.

So keen is the competition between the munition factories in the kingdom, that the Leeds area is now a challenge shield for the best shell, the competition being a weekly one.

In Scotland it is to be found the largest munition factory in the kingdom. In it is the second only to Krupps. It is at present directly employing 40,000 persons, including 5,000 women.

Some idea of the varied requirements of munition factories is gained from the fact that at this Scottish factory seventy-seven different varieties of shells are made.

The champion of the factory is a girl who makes the copper bands on shells. Her record is 1,014 shells a day, or say 1014 an hour. She earns \$25 a week.

The munition factories in Scotland have been given names that have become famous in the war, such as Nitron, and the others, Arona, Mons, etc.

The patriotic enthusiasm of the Scottish munition workers has been gathered from the fact that a new factory covering 300 acres is nearing completion, although it was begun less than two months ago.

The secret of this lightning speed is that the workers are doing the work for nothing and the men, inspired by him, are starting an equally patriotic pace.

On one small Scottish factory there are 330 girls, with only eight skilled men to look after them. They are doing the work of 1,000 men. They turn out more than 100,000 shells a day. The girls are paid 10s. a week, and the men 15s. a week.

Leeds was the first in the field in munition work. It has a munition factory in which 1,500 men are employed.

TRENCH PROTECTORS

A necessity to be introduced by a New Zealand Firm

A New Zealand firm is putting on the market a clever device for the protection of the trench. It is a combination protector and carrier, the chief purpose of which is to give the man in the trench an additional chance of life, at the same time providing a safe and convenient means of carrying most cherished possessions. The "protector" takes the form of a specially designed basket, with independent compartments. The front compartment, the "protector," is made of a thin sheet of tempered steel. Behind this is a pocket for a book or letters, and in the back is a pocket for a tin of food. The protector is attached to the trench by a strap, and is carried by the man in the trench. It is a simple and effective device, and is a necessity for the trench soldier.

Jeffrey's Little Girl

General Jeffrey's story which comes from the trenches. Some members of the 15th London Division, the number of officers whose hair had turned from black to white since the war began, and then had decided to their own satisfaction that the cause was to be found in the fact that they had been in the trenches for so long.

The "Agency" Express

Amusement is expressed in military circles that the "Agency" Express, a newspaper which is published in the trenches, is so popular. It is a small paper, but it is a very good one. It is published in the trenches, and it is a very good one. It is published in the trenches, and it is a very good one.



Oliver John Bull Twist: "I want a little more—more news and more light at night."—From London Opinion.

Swagger Cane is Part Of Tommy's Uniform

The Little One Always Seen With British Soldiers—Slackers Who Mind Make Mistake—Tommy's Name For it Curious

The army swagger cane has attained to a new importance since the war. Even civilians carry them, upon occasion; hoping, perhaps, to be mistaken for soldiers in multi. Their use, however, is not universal. In fact, it is in effect a part and parcel of his uniform outfit, and which is discarded when it is discarded. The "swagger," in its present form at all events, is a comparatively modern innovation. True, soldiers have affected a short stick, with a silver top, for many years, but it was not until the war began that the swagger cane became a part of the soldier's uniform.

Riflemen, for instance, carry a black cane, with a silver top, and a silver band. The cane is a part of the soldier's uniform, and is a part of the soldier's uniform.

The Queen's Flag

Queen Mary has a flag of her own, which is flown to indicate the presence of the Queen. The flag is a white flag, with a blue border, and a blue center. It is a very simple flag, but it is a very important one.

GUNLAYERS

The gunlayer, with his eyes at the telescopic sight and his hands controlling a small gun, is a very important part of the army. He is a very important part of the army, and he is a very important part of the army.

There is only one requirement in the British army which is permitted to wear a badge on both the back and the front of the helmet. The badge is a small badge, and it is a very important part of the army. It is a very important part of the army, and it is a very important part of the army.

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SLAV SOLDIER LOVES NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA

The Grand Duke One of Greatest Figures of Modern Times—A Man of Colossal Height—Czar's Right Hand—Molded by His Men—Born to Greatest Degree

In the Trentino, where the Italian Alpine troops are operating, the natural difficulties are so great that any advance at all would almost be impossible. The beautiful Dolomite peaks have long attracted the climbers from every nation, and some of the hardest ascents present tests of skill of the severest kind. The character of the district is described by Guido Rey, a famous Italian mountaineer, as follows: "The Dolomite peaks, with their dark cliffs and unexpected openings; a jumble of rocks, of huge masses, and little hillocks, thrown here and there at haphazard, of great plateaus and short valleys, of towering crags and pits, sunk deep in the earth. Yet it is through this almost impenetrable forest of rocks, slowly forcing their way."

The possession by Austria of the Alpine passes is a menace to the security of the country. In the Dolomite region, the Italian army has been operating for some time. The Italian army has been operating for some time, and the Italian army has been operating for some time.

Grand Duke Nicholas, late commander-in-chief of the Russian army, is a regular son of Aeneas, being 5 feet 8 inches in height.

The Russian soldiers call him Nikolai (Mr. Nicholas), and they swear by him, not at him, as with former grand dukes. Even though he is as hard as steel with them, he is harder still for their officers, and his officers are as hard as steel for him. He works all day and far into the night. His headquarters are by no means palatial, consisting of few railway carriages. Also these carriages are by no means sumptuous. Their fittings are plain to severity, with maps everywhere, and the Grand Duke at all times has a map of the front in his hand. He is a man of great energy and a man of great energy.

Reorganized Army

Who could have believed that one man could have reorganized the Russian army, made it what it is, could have been so successful in his career? It is a man of great energy and a man of great energy.

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PHIL JOSE AND A GROUP OF CHORUS GIRLS WITH "THE MISCHIEF MAKERS," AT THE SAVOY ALL NEXT WEEK.

ORGANIZED FOR THE RELIEF OF SERBIA

Enthusiastic Meeting Held in the City Hall Yesterday

There Will be Address in I. O. O. F. Temple Monday Evening.

At a largely attended meeting in the council chamber of the City Hall yesterday afternoon, the Serbian Relief Committee made plans for the work of sending aid to the suffering Serbs who are being driven from their country by the cruel hand of war, with no place to go and no one to assist them in any way. The Government looked after Serbia's fighting men, but were unable to assist the refugees in any shape or form, and they were left to their own resources, which amounted to practically nothing. The greatest need, said the Mayor, was clothing, and such like, but that money could invariably be used to purchase supplies of every description, and that assistance at the present time was most urgent.

Miss Harvey, who, at the last meeting was appointed temporary secretary, reported that \$100 had already been subscribed, which was certainly a start.

The following ladies were appointed to the Ladies' Committee of the fund, with the power to elect their own officers and to appoint sub-committees to carry on the work of organizing: Mrs. R. H. Allworth, Mrs. George Allan, Mrs. P. D. Cressy, Mrs. J. J. Connell, Mrs. Sidney Dunn, Mrs. W. H. Hendrie, Mrs. George Hope, Miss Harvey, Mrs. James W. King, Mrs. J. V. Morden, Mrs. W. E. Philan, and Mrs. Gordon Southam.

WASTAGE OF GERMAN ARMY

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press, dealing with the numerical strength of the German army after the waste of over a year's war:

Much has been written, often of a contradictory nature, concerning the numerical strength of the German army after the waste of over a year's war, and the reserves on which it can still draw to fill up gaps and form new units. Information derived from a variety of sources confirms the following calculations:

NAVAL COLLEGE

Entrance Examinations to be Held in May Next.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Registration for entrance to the Royal Naval College will be held at various points in Canada by the Civil Service Commission in May next. The commission states that under present conditions the department of the naval service does not intend to accept any more than a small number of graduates of the Royal Naval College, nor, on the other hand, does it require graduate cadets to adopt a naval career.

BABY'S BATTLES AGAINST SICKNESS

Can't be fought with Baby's Own Tablets—the little medicine tablets that never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out all poisons from the system.

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BISCUIT A DAY

London, Jan. 14.—The Malta correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch: "Five members of the crew of the British steamship Clan MacFarlane, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean December 26, are still missing."

CLAN MACFARLANE SURVIVORS HAD A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

The survivors who have arrived here state that the steamship was torpedoed without warning in a rough sea, the submarine appearing on the surface only after the torpedo hit the ship. After the crew had taken to the boats the submarine came alongside the boat occupied by the captain of the Clan MacFarlane and the survivors were taken aboard.

MORE CRIME

War Has Increased Juvenile Delinquency in Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The war has increased juvenile crime in Germany, was pointed out by Professor Franz von Liszt, of Berlin University, one of the most distinguished criminologists in the world.

THE OTTAWA STREET SCHOOL

Dear Sir:—Permit us to say that we fully appreciate your editorial note of the 11th inst. regarding the Ottawa Street School.

TO ENSURE PERMANENT ANGLO-SAXON PEACE

Advertisement for Viscount Bryce, featuring a portrait and text about his role in ensuring Anglo-Saxon peace.

SHORT COMMONS

Berlin, Jan. 14.—The municipality of Berlin has taken the lead in the reduction of bread allowances.

MORE BRUTAL YET


Barling Incident Furthers Cause to Run Havoc.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Via Wireless to Saville, N. Y.—The German Government has transmitted to Great Britain through the American embassy a note which declares that as a result of Great Britain not fulfilling Germany's demand for an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of a German submarine.

ARCHBISHOP MENDEL HERE

His Grace the Most Rev. Will McNeil, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, will be a visitor to Hamilton tomorrow. He will speak at 10.30 o'clock in the morning and in the afternoon will address a meeting of the Knights of Columbus at the club quarters on Jackson street west.

"The Church with the Chimney"
ST. PAUL'S
 Presbyterian Church
 James and Jackson Sts.
 ALL WELCOME.



DR. DRUMMOND
 the minister of the church, will have charge of both services to-morrow.
 Morning Service at 11 o'clock.
 Subject:—
IS LIFE A RIDDLE?
 Sabbath School, 2 P.M.
 Evening Service at 7 p.m.
 Subject:—
SUNWARD OR SODOMWARD
 Annual Business Meeting.
 The members of St. Paul's are reminded of the Annual Business Meeting of the Congregation, Thursday Evening, Jan. 20, at 8 p.m. A large attendance is requested. Light refreshments will be served. Light refreshments will be served.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Loose-Leaf Ledgers

The Loose-leaf Ledgers we make will give you maximum wear.

They embody all new ideas in construction—but we never sacrifice strength. "Duncan" ledger binders are not more expensive than inferior makes, but are many times handier.

ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.
 Stationers.

JAMES ST. AND MARKET SQUARE

On Chapped Or Roughened Hands Use
Glyceroid
 The popularity of this soothing ointment is the best indication of its merit. A few applications heal and soothe the cracked and roughened hands.
PARKE & PARKE
 17, 18, 19, 20 MARKET SQUARE

NOTICES OF Births, Marriages and Deaths which are inserted in the **DAILY TIMES** also appear in the **SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES**. 50c first insertion; 25c for each subsequent insertion.

BIRTHS

BRIDGES—On Monday, January 10th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bridgford, a son.
BRIDGES—On Monday, January 10th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bridges, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

HOWDEN-WELLS—At the Methodist Church, Jan. 10th, 1916, by the Rev. J. H. Howden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howden, to Miss Helen Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wells, of Hamilton, Ontario.

DEATHS

CROOK—At his parents' residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Thursday, January 13th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crook, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—In this city, on Friday, January 14th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Saturday, January 15th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Sunday, January 16th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Monday, January 17th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Tuesday, January 18th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Wednesday, January 19th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Thursday, January 20th, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

BRIDGE—At his late residence, 25 Fairview Ave., on Friday, January 21st, 1916, at the age of 25 years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bridge, of Hamilton, Ontario.

AMUSEMENTS
VAUDEVILLE
TEMPLE
 NEXT WEEK
3 SHOWS DAILY 3
 Matinee 2.15. Night, 7 and 9
5 ROY HARRAH 5
 A Pretentious Novelty Skating Act.
EUGENE LOCKHART
MARY BROOKS & CO.
 In the Comedy Playlet, "The Old Maid."
PEALSON & GULDIE
 Comedians and Singers.
PELOT & SCHOFIELD
 Comedy Jugglers.
PATHE'S WEEKLY GAZETTE
 Picture—10, 14, 16c. Mat. 10, 14c. "Come Early, See us at 10 to 12 on Van Ueile."

LYRIC
 MAY 2 EVE 7.15 and 9
CARMEN
 The Wonder of the Film World
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
VIVIAN MARTIN
 In the Play "Over Night"
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
 America's Most Sensational Play
EDNA GOODRICH
 In the Play "The Wife of a Soldier"
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
WILLIAM FARNUM
 Star of "The Squall"
SAMSON (Not a Musical Play)

LECTURE
 BY **FREDERICK PALMER**
 Author of
MY YEAR OF THE GREAT WAR
 Subject:
THE GREAT WAR
LYRIC THEATRE
 JANUARY 25th
 Auspices CANADIAN CLUB.
 Tickets—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
 See Reading Notices.

CONSERVATORY
OPEN RECITAL
 An attractive programme of piano and vocal chamber music which the public are invited. By students of the Hamilton Conservatory of Music. Admission—50c.
Monday at 8.15 o'clock

SERBIAN RELIEF
Mrs. HELEN LOSANITCH
I.O.O.F. TEMPLE, Gore St.
 Monday Evening, Jan. 17th
 At 8 P.M.
 Attractive musical programme in charge of Mrs. George Allen.
 Collection in Aid of Fund.

St. John Presbyterian Church
CHOIR CONCERT
 King and Emerald streets.
MONDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1916.
 8 P.M. T. H. MARTIN, Organ, New York.
 H. R. C. CLAVIER, Organ, Toronto.
 MISS MARY CAMERON, reader, Toronto.
 MISS GERTRUDE STARR, soprano, Hamilton.
 Tickets 5 cents.

THE ARENA
 Afternoon Session, 2 to 4.
 Evening Session, 8 to 10.
BAND TO-NIGHT
McLEOD TEW & CO.
ASSIGNEES
 Clyde Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
 Successors to Royal Bank of Canada.
 Mortgage Bank of Canada.

THREE SKATING RINKS.
 Controller Morris is endeavoring to have three skating rinks opened at once. He thinks besides Victoria and Woodlands, there should be one on the front property in the east end of the city. There will also be, he claims, reduce the crowds on the bay.

AMUSEMENTS
SAVOY
 The Theatre That Has Brought Clean, Wholesome TO HAMILTON
BURLESQUE
F. W. GERHARDY OFFERS NEXT WEEK
MISCHIEF MAKERS
 A CAST OF SELECTED PLAYERS
 A CHORUS OF BEAUTIES
 OF THE SWEET SIXTEEN VARIETY
 WHEN YOU GO TO THE SAVOY YOUR MONEY STAYS IN HAMILTON
MATINEES DAILY
FEATURING THE ORIGINAL ALOHA TWINS
HAWAIIAN DANCERS
LADIES AT MAT. 10c

LOYAL HOUSEKEEPERS
 will see that they purchase
OCEAN WAVE or INVINCIBLE BAKING POWDER
 Made by **McLARENS**, of Hamilton
 Absolutely Pure
 Satisfaction Guaranteed
 "Support Home Industry and keep your money in Canada."

A Big Story
 FEELING IN HAMILTON
Few Words
 Egg-O Baking Powder
 Takes the
Ache Out of Bake
 Egg-O does not leave any Rochelle salts in the food. Egg-O is guaranteed pure in the can and sure in the baking.

Egg-O Baking Powder Co
 Hamilton, Canada Limited

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
FARM FOR SALE
 The property of the late W. J. Brown, Ontario, part of Lot 4 and 5, 7th Concession, Alexander, 12 acres, 12 acres in wheat, 2 acres in corn, 12 acres in oats, and 12 acres in hay. The farm is situated on the north side of the road, and is a very desirable place for a home or for investment. The farm is situated on the north side of the road, and is a very desirable place for a home or for investment. The farm is situated on the north side of the road, and is a very desirable place for a home or for investment.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 All persons having claims against the Estate of John C. Campbell, late of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ontario, are required to present their claims to the undersigned, or to the Court, on or before the 1st day of February, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, Hamilton, Ontario, for the purpose of having them allowed or disallowed. The undersigned is the Administrator of the Estate of John C. Campbell, late of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ontario.
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MATINEES DAILY
FEATURING THE ORIGINAL ALOHA TWINS
HAWAIIAN DANCERS
LADIES AT MAT. 10c

To Contractors
 Tenders will be received by the Underwriter on or before Wednesday, January 12th, 1916, at 5 p.m., for the Mason, Carpenter, Plastering and Roofing work required in the erection of a brick stable for Messrs. W. A. Freeman & Co., Ltd., 2nd Hamilton Place, specifications and all information may be obtained at the office of the Architect. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
 A. W. PENNE, Architect,
 37 Clyde Block, 121 and 123 Hamilton Street.

A Sale of Bedroom Wall Paper
 A dozen or more dainty papers included in this sale, stripes, all-over effects, some plain ones, some with cut-out borders, and some without borders to be used with a drop ceiling.
 All one price for this week ONLY, regular up to 20c per single roll, for 7c per single roll.
A. C. TURNBULL
 Bookbinder and Stationer,
 51-53 King West. Phone 652.

Wincarnis
 "The Wine of Life"
 Made from choice wine, Liebig's Extract of meat, and extract of cod liver oil. It is suitable for the robust in health, as well as for those suffering from indigestion.
Reduced Prices
 12 bottles for \$1.00
 24 bottles for \$1.95
 48 bottles for \$3.85
PEEBLES, HOBSON & CO., Ltd.
 KING AND MACNAB STREETS.
 Phones 181, 182, 1103.

New Story Coming
 The Times has had some good stories lately, and on Saturday will start another, the equal of the best.
A LOYAL LOVER
 In his constancy will appeal to you, and the purity and innocence of his love, one will charm from start to finish.
NOTE THE DATE

Lehigh Valley Coal
Lehigh Jeddo Coal
 Highest Quality Fresh Mined Arriving Daily Prices Right
—PHONE—
 1476 and 1478, Head Office, 181 Hunter St. E.
 1477, Coal Chute, No. 2.
 1479, Branch Office, 250 Barton St. E.

"Peace" Weather Strips
 Are not the cheapest, and perhaps not the best, but they are the only ones that will keep the cold, snow and rain from coming in through the cracks and crevices of your doors and windows. They are made of a special material, and are guaranteed to last for years.
CHISHOLM, LOBIE & McNEUSTON
 Stationers, solicitors, etc.,
 60 James Street South
N.B.—Money to Loan on Mortgage
 On City Property at 5% Per Cent.

AMUSEMENTS
TO-NIGHT GRAND MUTT AND JEFF
IN COLLEGE
HARRY LAUDER
 With a Remarkable Company of INTERNATIONAL ARTISTS
 NEAR LAUDER SING "THE BRITISH BULL DOG WATCHING AT THE DOOR"
 Prices \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c. Gallery 50c.
SEATS NOW SELLING
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING ONLY
 H. H. France Presents the Funniest Play Ever Written
A PAIR OF SIXES
 The Play That Drives Away Dull Care
 The Most Novel, Thrilling and Laughable Success Since 1890
SEATS ON SALE MONDAY
 PRICES: \$1.75c, 50c, 25c
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20th
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 A New Comedy in Four Acts
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